WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. I.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1821. [NO. 49.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription price of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

☞No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the editors.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. ***Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

The Celebrated
Horse Napoleon,

NOW in full health and vigor, will stand the ensuing season at my stable, in Salisbury, at the moderate price of twelve dollars the season; seven dollars the single leap, and twenty dollars for insurance; which will be demanded as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal, or the property transferred. The season will commence the first day of March, and end the first of August.

Fifty cents to the groom, in every instance.

MICHAEL BROWN.

February 9, 1821.—38t50

DESCRIPTION.—Napoleon is a beautiful sorrel, ten years old this spring, sixteen hands and one inch high, of most excellent symmetry, and possesses as much power and activity as any horse on the continent; and as a race-horse stands unrivaled. M. B.

PEDIGREE.—Sky Scraper, the sire of Napoleon, was got by Col. Holmes's famous imported horse Dare Devil, who was bred by the Duke of Grafton, and got by Magnet, out of Hebe; Hebe was got by Chrysolite, out of an own sister to Eclipse. Sky-Scraper's dam was the celebrated running mare Oracle, who was got by Obscurity; his grandam by Celar; his grandam by the imported horse Partner.

Obscurity, Celar and Partner, were all fine bred horses, descended from the best blood in England. Slow and Easy, the dam of Napoleon, was got by the imported horse Baronet; her dam, called Camilla, was got by Cephalus; her dam, who was sister to Brilliant and Burrel's Traveller, was got by Old Traveller; her grandam by Fearnought, out of Col. Bird's famous imported mare Kitster. The above pedigree of Camilla, was given by Gen. Wade Hampton, of S. Carolina, who bred her for Gen. Gunn, of Philadelphia.

Signed, JNO. ALLSTON.

PERFORMANCE.—I do hereby certify, that Napoleon has run four races, all of which he has beat with great ease; the last over the Salisbury turf, beating Branch's Sir David, Singleton's bay horse, and Jones's colt; Branch's and Singleton's horse he distanced. He has never been brought to the turf since; and I do recommend him as a sure foal getter. JOHN THOMPSON.

Ran Away

FROM my stable in Cabarrus county, on or about the 26th of February last, a dark chesnut sorrel MARE, having a white hind foot, and a blaze in her forehead; she is about fifteen hands high, six or seven years old, and of beautiful symmetry. Any person taking up said mare, and letting me know, so that I can get her again, shall be well rewarded, by

MOSES A. SHELBY.

April 18, 1821.—3w47

State of South-Carolina.

IN EQUITY.

CAMDEN DISTICT, *February Term,* 1821.

Robert Cunningham, Adm'r D. S. Bailey, deceased, *vs.* Peter Smith, jun. et al.—Bill for relief.

THE complainant having filed in this court his bill, among other things, praying that the creditors of Daniel S. Bailey may come in and establish their demands, and receive their proper proportion of the assetts of the said estate, and that he might be discharged from his administration under the direction of this court; and it appearing, to the satisfaction of this court, that the following persons, having demands against the said estate, reside out of this state, viz.: Jane Troy, Peter Smith, Peter Smith, jun. George Hedrick, Henry Frailey, Pearson & Murphey, James Smith, Satterwhite & Travis, Jacob Boe, Thomas Allison, John Frailey, Thomas L. Cowan, Peter W. Smith, Moses A. Locke, Alfred D. Kerr, Clary & Doherty, Anderson Ellis, Gen. Pearson, James Clay, Dr. S. L. Ferrand, Thomas Scott, Robert Woods, Crider, William Dixon, Robert Moore: It is therefore ordered, that the persons above named do appear to the said bill on or before the first day of June next, or in default thereof, an order will be made that the said bill be taken *pro confesso*, as to the said defendants. And it is further ordered, that Sarah Bailey, who resides out of this state, do appear to the said bill before the next court.

JOHN CARTER, *Com. Eq. Camden Dist.*

March 3, 1821.——tJe1 41

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has established himself in the house formerly occupied by the Rev. Peter Eaton, in the Town of Huntsville, Surry county, North-Carolina; and has been at considerable expense in making his rooms commodious and comfortable, for the reception of Travellers, and all who may favor him with their custom. His Sideboard is provided with Liquors of the best quality, and his Stables with every thing requisite for Horses; and hopes, by particular attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

MUMFORD DEJORNATT.

Huntsville, Dec. 17, 1820.——30tf

N. B. The subscriber continues to carry on the *Cabinet Business*, and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch, for cash, credit, or country produce.

M. D.

Salisbury Academy.

ON the 16th of April the exercices of the male department of this Institution commenced, under the care of the Rev. Dr. Freeman, who will also superintend the education of the females. During upwards of twenty years Dr. Freeman has presided, principally, over the flourishing academies at Edenton and Newbern in this State; from which institutions he received the most honorable testimonies of his superior talents as a teacher and his uncommon success in the difficult task of uniting gentleness with a due regard to discipline, in the government of his pupils. The best evidences which can be given of the qualifications of Dr. Freeman, may be derived from the facts, that during this whole period, the institutions over which he has presided have flourished beyond any former example. For the satisfaction of those, who may not be acquainted with the character of Dr. Freeman, we would subjoin the following extracts, from a "voluntary tribute of thanks" communicated by the Trustees of Newbern Academy, on his retiring from their service; among whom we notice some of the most distinguished names our state can boast:—"This Seminary, under his direction, has flourished beyond all former experience. In school discipline, in the varied qualifications of a teacher, in success in advancing the progress of his pupils and in unwearied diligence and zeal, Dr. Freeman has always been considered by the Trustees as unrivaled, and entitled to their undivided acknowledgments: and the Trustees would avail themselves of the opportunity to tender their testimony in the highest commendation of his social, moral, and religious deportment."

The following branches of education are taught: English—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Geography, and use of the Globes, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Composition and Declamation.

In Latin—Ruddiman's and Adam's Grammar, Corderiæ, Historiæ Sacræ, Viri Romæ, 6 books of Cæsar, Ovid Expurgata, Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, Sallust's wars with Cataline and Jugurtha, Horace throughout, Mair's Introduction, Prosody.

In Greek—Valpy's or Wettenhall's Grammar, Greek Testament, Evangelists and Acts of the Apostles, Græca Minora, Græca Majora, Xenophon, Homer, Neilson's Exercises and Prosody.

In the Female Department, Dr. Freeman will be assisted by Miss Slater, in the literary and classical branches, while Miss Mitchell will continue to conduct the ornamental. Of the talents and qualifications of these Ladies, to improve the minds, and polish the manners of their pupils, the Trustees, from ample experience, can give the most decided approbation.

Under such auspices, the Trustees feel assured this Institution must flourish. To render it a nursery of all the polite and useful branches of education, as well as of correct moral and religious principles and feelings, will be their unremitting aim; and they feel confidence in saying, that no similar institution in the State can now claim superior advantages.

In this department the studies, and books used, will be—Reading, Writing, Spelling, English Grammar, Pike's, or Walsh's Arithmetic, Geography and the use of the Globes, Whelpleys' and Tyler's Histories, Blair's Rhetoric, Conversations on Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Andrew's Logic, Chemistry, Euclid, Composition; and, if required, Algebra, and the Languages.

As it is the natural disposition of youth, when unrestrained, to run into extravagances, the trustess earnestly desire, that parents or guardians bringing scholars to this academy, should place them under the special care of some judicious person, with instructions to attend to their wants, and regulate their purchases of necessary articles out of the stores. The importance of this requisition must be apparent to every person of reflection and experience. The trustees have no other interest in the success of these Institutions, than to furnish to the rising generation opportunities of education. To accomplish this object, they have devoted much of their time and attention, and have gone to very considerable expense in erecting two large and commodious edifices, in procuring maps, and other indispensable articles for the schools. Besides these disbursements, the current expenses of the Institution, for salaries to the teachers, and other purposes, amount to about $3,000 per year.

It is therefore indispensable, that parents and guardians should be punctual in paying the tuition charges; and to avoid the uncertainty and trouble of after collection, it is positively required, that the tuition money in all cases, shall be paid when the certificate of admission is taken out.

By order of the Board,

THOS. L. COWAN, *Secretary.*

Salisbury, May 1, 1821.

☞Boarding may be had in respectable families for 75 to 80 dollars the year.

New Goods.

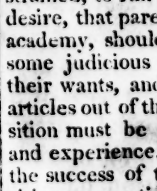
THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in *Salisbury*, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,
Hard-Ware, and
Medicines,

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at pricies that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.

1a27 J. MURPHY.

Five Dollars Reward.



STRAYED from the subscriber, on the 21st of April, a HORSE about six years old, of a dapple gray color, about five feet two inches high, and lean in flesh. This horse has been lately cut for the *hooks*, his hoofs are somewhat broken and uneven, and his mane and tail are almost black. A reward of five dollars will be given, if the horse is brought to

JAMES MARTIN, Jun.

Salisbury, May 8, 1821.——48

Train Oil.

10 Barrels of Train Oil for sale, low for cash. Apply to the PRINTERS.

May 1, 1821.——47

An Apprentice

TO the Printing Business will be taken at this office. A tractable, intelligent lad, from 14 to 16 years of age, of good moral and *industrious* habits, will meet with liberal terms and indulgent treatment. *May* 1.

Desultory.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF THE POTATO.

Morefield, Feb. 18*th*, 1821.

MR. SKINNER—I had heard many years back that the best way to improve the potato, was from the seed of its own apple. About five or six years past, I made the trial—I gathered a handful of the apples of the blue potato when fully ripe—I mashed them, and washed out the seed and dried them—In the spring I sowed them in drills—they came up very thick, having the appearance of some small weeds—In two or three weeks they put out leaves, having the appearance of potatoes—I then thinned them, and worked them as I thought right—In the fall I had seed of many kinds, white, blue and red, of various shapes and complexions—I selected four or five kinds in the spring, and planted each separate and found I had improved my potatoes very much as to flavour—and also, some of the kinds I selected were very productive, so much so that I planted no more of my old seed, and do still consider the change advantageous.

ABEL SEYMOUR.

KING OF NAPLES.

After noticing the departure from Naples, of the king of the two Sicilies, for Lybach, the editor of the *Boston Centinel* adds the following *note*:—King Ferdinand of the Two Sicilies, is now in the 71st year of his age.—One of the empresses of the emperor Francis, was the daughter of this king; and the king's two sons married Austrian archduchesses.—This monarch has not been celebrated for much talent; and the principal part of his life has been spent in hunting, fishing, &c.—He was considered one of the best shots and expertest fishermen in his kingdom; and travellers say, that he contributed very much by the fares of fish he was in the habit of bringing to market in Naples, to keep down the price of that necessary article of food. They add, that the following epitaph on a brother of the king, will not be very unsuitable for his tablet on his decease:—

"Here lies a glorious king of Spain,
Whose praises every poet pipes,
Renowned for many a *pig* campaign,
And dealing death among the snipes;
But laugh not, living kings, I pray,
Because his planets so beswin'd him,
This king of Spain, I dare to say,
Leaves many a fool with crowns behind him."

THE SEA SERPENT AGAIN.

The captain of a West Indiaman, who arrived at a port at the eastward a few days since, states, that on Friday, the 30th of March, between 5 and 6 o'clock, P. M. Cape Ann bearing W. S. W. distant 45 miles, the sea quite smooth, and a very light breeze, he saw, very distinctly, the SEA SERPENT, at about forty yards from the vessel, steering south. His description of the Serpent corresponds with the former accounts. He has heretofore disbelieved the existence of this monster, but his doubts are now entirely eradicated.

THE BRITISH FUR TRADE.

The New-York Gazette contains an extract of a letter from Liverpool, the authenticity of which is vouched for by the editors of that paper, which states that arrangements are nearly completed for uniting the Hudson's Bay and North West Fur Companies, under the name of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Lottery Extraordinary for the encouragement of DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.—We are informed that a company of ladies have projected a Lottery for the above purpose, in which every bachelor or widower who purchases a ticket, will be entitled to a valuable prize *without any deduction.*

[*Manufacturers' Journal.*

RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

In the year 1818, there were born in the whole Russian empire, in the parishes of the Greek religion, 1,431,648 children, 67,158 fewer than in the year 1817. The number of deaths was 875,007; being 46,446 more than in the year 1817. Among the deaths of the male sex there were 679 above 100 years of age; 219 above 105; 116 above 110; 66 above 125; 5 above 130; one attained the age of 140; and one even that of 145 years. The number of marriages was 333,399, being 3,670 fewer than in 1817.

The U. States' Bank Stock has risen in New-York and Philadelphia, to 117½ per cent. at which price sales were made in the former city on the 19th.

Original.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Deeply interested as an individual and as a citizen of the western section of the state of North-Carolina, I have, since the commencement of the publication of your very useful and highly respectable paper, been a silent but anxious spectator of passing events; and the pleasure which I have derived from the independence and zeal manifested throughout its course, in the vindication of our rights as citizens, has excited in me a desire to contribute as much as possible to perpetuate and extend its usefulness to its utmost limits.

Many and some very well written essays have already found their way to the public, and have made their appearance amidst a people oppressed by the despotic sway of eastern tyranny, whence we are to expect laws and regulations to govern us not adapted to the exigencies of the country, but framed and constituted by the whim and caprice of a few designing men, whose private interest is probably the governing principle. Some of these essays had for their object the laudable and very fruitful subject of a Convention, to revise and amend the present constitution and form of government of the state of North-Carolina, whereby and by which alone equal rights and immunities can be restored and secured to the people of a state, in point of population and physical importance, certainly not the least in this gigantic confederacy. Through the medium of your paper many other subjects also, of no small importance, have been discussed, which were calculated to open the eyes of the understanding of the people whose welfare appears to have been the basis. Previous to the late session of the legislature of North-Carolina, the subject of an institution of learning in the western section of the state received that attention and *was urged with that zeal and solicitude which* the importance of the subject demanded; and what was the result? The legislature, actuated by motives of patriotism and benevolence, no doubt, granted a charter to the institution so anxiously and vehemently demanded. This act of the legislature, I hope, will, from the beneficial effects anticipated, and which will, no doubt be realized, stand as a monument of liberality for ages yet unknown, and may be the theme of admiration and praise for generations yet unborn.

But has the legislature of North-Carolina, at its session for 1820, uniformly distinguished itself, by its legislative acts, for wisdom and beneficence such as that evinced on this occasion? A copy of the acts passed by that legislature is now before me; they show for themselves; and let them decide. Delightful would be the task of contemplating the acts of any session of any legislature, uniformly and invariably distinguished for wisdom, integrity, and patriotism; but, alas! quite different, I fear, is the prospect now in view.

Laws are enacted and executed for the purpose of introducing peace and order into society, and of ameliorating and tranquilizing the condition of man; and the only object that should be held steadily in view by a legislative body, should be that which promises the most beneficial effects. In speaking of the transactions of the late session of the legislature, I do not wish to be understood as casting any undue reflections on any member or members of that body; nay, I do not even wish to be understood as charging the legislature, as a body, with fraud and corruption; and although I do not approve of some of the acts passed by that body, yet I have no doubt they were actuated by the purest motives. Unfortunately, however, they were grossly mistaken in some instances, or else they were too ignorant to know better. Such, for instance, appears to have been the case with respect to the act which has for its object the abolition of imprisonment for debt, erroneously called "an act for the relief of honest debtors," or "the honest debtor's act." I say erroneously so called, for indeed it might, with far more propriety, be called the dishonest debtors' act, inasmuch as they and they only are likely to derive much benefit from it in its present form. Much praise is certainly due that legislature for having aimed at something good. The law or custom of imprisoning persons, without distinction, for debt, must and for ever will be considered cruel and inhuman in any civilized country, and consequently the abolition of the cruel

practice is an act of humanity and must proceed from a sympathy of feeling toward our fellow beings. But are legislators, for the sake of humanity or for pretended humanity, to enact laws which will tend to arrest the common course of justice and give dishonest debtors an opportunity of evading the payment of their just debts? And what is the fact with respect to the law now under consideration? It is provided, that whenever any debtor or debtors shall be taken by virtue of any capias ad satisfaciendum, and shall tender to the sheriff or other officer who takes him or them, a bond with security in double the sum of the debt, conditioned for his appearance at the ensuing county court, if more than twenty days previous to such court, and if within twenty days, then to the next ensuing county court, there to surrender a schedule of his property, or if he has none, to take the oath prescribed for insolvent debtors. Thus giving to a debtor three months and twenty days in some instances to dispose of his property and to pay over the proceeds to some other creditor: or, if he is so disposed, to conceal his property, so that it may not be found. For have we not abundant proofs to shew that some men are base enough to conceal property, and then go into a court of justice and swear that they have none? This is a melancholy consideration, but it is a fact which cannot be denied, and which it can, therefore, not be amiss to guard against. But on the other hand, a man may dispose of all his property and pay the proceeds to some one else to whom he is indebted at that time, or he may, being at liberty all this time, vest a very considerable portion of it in such articles which the law cannot claim. For in the first place, the oath prescribed for insolvent debtors does not oblige them to swear that they have not defrauded that creditor at whose instance they are then taken; it only requires them to swear that they have not concealed any of their property, or conveyed it away in trust to any person whereby to defraud any of their creditors; or, in other words, that they do not hold property and have debts unpaid. And who does not know how much debtors are exasperated, when they are sued for money, against the particular person at whose instance they are sued? Nay, some men are so obstinate, as that they would do almost any thing to avoid paying such debts. And how many such characters are there, against whom it becomes necessary to proceed in this way, who have a number of other unpaid debts, and which they would much rather pay voluntarily, than to gratify him who, as they conceive, has so highly insulted them as to sue them for money. And again, being at liberty all this time, they can make their own bargain, by which they will have it in their power to sell off all they have privately, and to vest a very considerable sum in a bed, firearms and working tools, which the law cannot take. And thus, I will venture to say, that nine times out of ten, the law will be evaded and the most penetrating vigilance of creditors and officers eluded.

It is, however, provided, that when fraud shall be suggested, an issue shall be made up and submitted to a jury for investigation. One of the quaintest fictions, perhaps, that ever found its way into any system or code of laws that had any pretence to wisdom of design, or efficacy in effect. How, in the name of common sense, will you suggest fraud, unless you know of its existence? And how will you come to the knowledge of its existence when, perhaps, it is concealed in a spot where human eye never penetrated, except the eye of him who perpetrated the deed? In short, it is impossible to guard against impositions of this kind, under the present law. And, upon the whole, take it as it stands, it is a very vague and defective one; and I most sincerely hope that, at the next session of the legislature, it will receive such amendments as will entitle it to the respect and esteem of men of understanding. B.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

Foreign.

Advices from London to the 10th of March have been received at Philadelphia. The following articles are all which appear calculated to interest the American reader contained in the papers that have reached us:

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The Paris Journals of Monday last have arrived this evening. The following is from the Gazette de France:

"We have just received a private letter from Naples, dated the 15th ult. which supplies the following details:—

"To-day, at the breaking up of a long sitting, in which the report of the committee, nominated last evening to examine the ultimatum of the powers, was read, the Prince Regent left the hall at the head of the members of the Parliament, and pronounced before the assembled multitude the form of a declaration of war against Austria and the coalesced powers. The troops have received orders to march. General Carasco has taken the supreme command. Begani has intrenched himself in Gaeta. The Neapolitan troops appear to have a design of marching against Rome.

NAPLES.

Sitting of the Parliament of Naples, of the 15th of February.

The delegate Borelli, chairman of the committee appointed to report an opinion and draughts of resolutions respecting the definitive notes from the Congress of Laybach, repeated in more detail the introduction to his report with regard to the King's declaration of the 7th Dec. He proved that the Neapolitan constitution, desired by the whole nation, had been spontaneously granted by King Ferdinand, in the month of July. He proved afterwards that the same sovereigns who now seek to destroy it had used, at two very distinct junctures, a language quite different touching the pretended right of meddling with the internal affairs of foreign nations. The first juncture was that of the obstinate war with the French republic, which they justified by the allegation that she propagated her principles by the sword, and threatened the independence of other governments. The second epoch was that at which they summoned all the nations of Europe to defend their independence against the enormous power of Bonaparte.

Borelli spoke of the manner in which Austria had calumniated the establishment of the Neapolitan constitution, by representing it as an absurd and bloody anarchy, and had availed herself of this phantom to induce Russia and Prussia to lend their aid in measures directed solely to her private advantage. The orator spoke constantly of Austria, as the power which stood single and apart in this business in her interested policy; he paid the loftiest tribute to the generosity and liberality of the Emperor Alexander, and he pointed out how Prussia had yielded, from complaisance, to the instigations of Austria, though against her real way of thinking. He discoursed also of the King of Naples, and inferred from the language of his letter of the 28th of January to the Prince Regent, that the monarch had written it by compulsion, and that its tenor was also owing to the circumstance of his being deprived of his constitutional advisers, for whom had been substituted prince Ruffo, a traitor to his country, and one who had been stripped of all his titles and dignities by this same king. And, as regarded the duke de Gallo, he had been suffered to remain at Laybach only a few hours, *his ears being declared official, but not his tongue.* Upon England the orator bestowed abundant and earnest applause for her conduct, which breathed the constitutional spirit innate in the English temperament. France he represented as neutral, and even desirous of effecting an adjustment without wrong and oppression, and in no wise capable of uniting her arms with those of Austria.

He then shewed that the Allies had left the Neapolitans no scope for hesitation as to the course they should pursue, since while they were covered with opprobrium on the one hand, nothing was offered them on the other but a diminution of the burthen of taxes. When, moreover, the occupation of the kingdom was mentioned, *the term of it was not specified:* nothing then remained for the nation but the alternative of conquering her oppressors, or perishing gloriously. Success was not impossible; for, though Austria threatened her with one hundred thousand men, not more than sixty thousand effective troops were at hand.

These being repulsed, some months must elapse before the Russians could arrive; and it would yet remain to be seen whether they marched to occupy Germany or Italy. Other nations, he exclaimed—for instance, the Swiss and the Dutch—had fought and conquered with forces still more disproportioned.

If, perchance, the war should be protracted, it may give birth to incidents favorable to the Neapolitan cause—our enemies will, perhaps, learn to repent for having drawn hither the Cossacks of the Don; a reverse of fortune suffered by the Austrians may rouse and propel all the inhabitants of Italy to second the Neapolitans—they might engage in the struggle for the defence of the cause of all freemen throughout the universe, and all freemen would aid with their prayers or their arms.

Borelli concluded by exhorting the Neapolitans not to hide from themselves the heavy calamities to which they would be exposed by resistance; the death of the persons most dear to them; the plunder of their property; the violation of their wives; the devastation of their country. But, at the same time, he ventured to predict to them, confident in God, the protector of the Sicilies, that, if they heroically faced those calamities, and shewed themselves firm and fearless, they would in the end see all their efforts crowned with the most brilliant and lasting success.

Resolve of the Parliament.

The Parliament having heard the speeches of various other members on the subject of the official notes from the Congress of Laybach, and the cries of *war, war,* having been repeated for a long time, by the whole assembly and the people, passed, *unanimously,* the following resolutions:

1. That they have not the power to accede to any of the propositions which have been communicated to them in the names of their Majesties the King of Prussia and the Emperors of Russia and Austria, propositions of which the purport is the subversion of the present constitution, *and the occupation of the kingdom.*

2. That they consider it as impossible to ascribe to the free will of H. M. Ferdinand, any act done, or which may be done hereafter, if it be contrary to his repeated oaths to defend this same constitution; and that, by reason of the acts of this kind, they regard his majesty as placed in a state of duress.

3. That, while this state of duress continues, the Duke of Calabria, his august son, shall retain the Regency of the kingdom, conformably to the mode prescribed in the decree of the 10th Dec. 1820.

4. That, pursuant to the tenor of the preceding resolutions, and according to the Constitution, the measures proper for the safety of the state shall be taken.

And, considering the necessity of making more and more manifest the principles of public law, by which the nation of the Two Sicilies is guided, the Parliament declare,

1st. That the nation of the Two Sicilies is the natural ally of all those who enjoy their constitution, and of whatever other; and under the particular relations regulated by constitutional forms.

2d. That it does not interfere with the government of other nations, and will not permit other nations to interfere with its own government; and that it is resolved to employ every means to prevent any other power from infringing these principles.

3d. That it affords an asylum to foreigners driven from their country for liberal opinions.

4th. *That it will never make peace with an enemy while that enemy occupies its territory.*

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The Queen has written a letter to the Earl of Liverpool, in which, according to the *Morning Chronicle,* "she signified her determination to accept the establishment granted by Parliament, desired him to express to his Majesty her grateful sense of the manner in which her name had been noticed in the Speech from the Throne, and her regret, that her name was still withheld from the Liturgy."

After a long debate in the Commons on the 2d March, Mr. Plunket obtained leave to bring in a bill for the relief of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, by a vote of 227 to 221.

RUSSIA.—Four of the columns which are to be used in the construction of Isaac's church have lately been brought to Petersburg, by water carriage, from Finland. They are of vast size; the shaft of each being 8 fathoms in height, consisting of a single piece. Thirty-six similar columns will adorn the edifice. The whole building will be colossal. Under the pediment, which will be of marble slabs, there are to be thirty-two stoves to warm the church in the winter; being distributed, by means of pipes, under the pavement.—Each of the above named pillars weighs, in its present state, 13,000 poods, (calculating 36 lbs. English per pood,) 468,000 lbs. They are polished by the aid of a steam engine.

EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

Extract from a speech of Lord HOLLAND, in the British House of Peers, concerning the attack of the Allies upon Naples.

"Even Russia had allowed that the Spanish constitution, which has been adopted by Naples, was one with which peace might be maintained; but the objection of Russia was not now to the democratic tendency of that constitution, but to the manner in which it had been established. Strange objection, indeed, to a constitution good in itself; but in whose mouth could it be more strange, than that of *the man who was sitting on a throne reeking with the blood of his father?* A throne, from which no man had descended without blood, from the time of Peter the great! What entitled such a man to read lectures to nations upon the mode of establishing free government? What made it peculiarly appropriate in him to condemn every thing that originated in force? How did it become *him* to deal in this hypocritical language, and to talk of his love of constitutions and his hatred of armies, whose power was founded on force, who had derived the sceptre from the murder, he would allow it to be, the justified murder, of his parent, but, at the same time, a murder of violence?"

Miscellaneous Articles.

OUR OWN COUNTRY.

From the North American Review for April, 1821.

"We may turn from the difficulties in which Europe is involved, with sentiments of gratitude that we are exempted, and sincere wishes that she may be relieved from them. We are carrying on an experiment, successfully, that has been often denounced as rash and visionary. Yet it has out-lived many of those who predicted its early destruction. Our government has moved on, acquiring ease from habit, confidence from practice, and estimation from experience. It has been developed under very trying circumstances, has lived down two powerful, embittered parties, and continued unchanged, while the proudest monarchies of the old continent have been riven to their foundations, and are now perplexed with the fear of change, and all its unknown consequences. Our parties are at last united in their interpretation of all the principles of the federal government; and, in despite of so many assertions, that our interests were irreconcilable, after so many prophecies of disunion and civil war, we have just chosen a President, in all the states of this vast confederation, unanimously. Our system daily obtains greater confidence and attachment in the minds of the citizens, who feel its benefits, and perceive more and more its natural strength; a strength which it owes to being exonerated from those artificial appendages whether they come under the head of ecclesiastical, military, and feudal entailments, or exclusive hereditary prerogatives; devices which seem to constitute the force of Europe, but are, in reality, the dangerous sources of her evils. Our government demonstrates, that where abuses are not to be defended, standing armies are useless; where favoritism, prodigality, and injustice are not practised at the expense of the people, all the acquisitions of industry, or the possessions of inheritance, however vast or however humble, and all the rights of person, are entirely secure. Its action shows it to be the strongest government in the world. While we enjoy its direct advantages, other nations may look to it as a bright example of what is practicable, and a strong encouragement to proceed in the career of reformation."

SINGULAR CASE OF ASSASSINATION.

An officer of the French army, named Tulanne, returned home after the disbanding of the troops who had retreated behind the Loire. It was at Morelleri, near Tours, that Capt. Tulanne fixed his residence. The Chateau of Morelleri was inhabited by Monsieur and Madame de Grelay. Admitted into their society, Monsieur Tulanne contracted with Madame de Grelay an intimacy, which became so very scandalous that the outraged husband felt himself under the necessity of driving from his house a man who had carried into it much disturbance and dishonor. Exasperated through despair of his having lost that happiness which a long and tranquil union had allowed him to enjoy, Monsieur de Grelay turned all his indignation against the seducer. One day in a coffee house he reproached him with his baseness, the infamous manner in which he had abused his confidence, and all the evils with which he had overwhelmed him. "Wretch," said he, "you shall have my life, or I yours." The officer, who had a regard for his own life, and no particular desire to take away that of M. de Grelay, wiped off with his handkerchief the marks of contempt which de Grelay, in accosting him, had thrown upon his person, and went out leaving him convinced that his bravery was not superior to his fidelity.—Madame de Grelay, who did not entertain the same hatred which her husband did to Tulanne, contrived to see him in private. It was in a wood near Morelleri that they fixed the place of assignation. M. Tulanne went there in the evening some moments before Madame de Grelay—was waiting with impatience for this faithless woman to throw herself into his arms, when a musket shot extended him to the earth, but did not deprive him of life.

On his recovery M. de Grelay was accused of having fired this musket shot, but the Court Royal dismissed the cause. Such was the situation of these three persons, when, on the 29th of October, last year, an unlucky event formed the catastrophe of this scandalous history. M. de Grelay was in his saloon, a brigadier of Gendarmerie and a park ranger were with him at the time. They were engaged at a game of cards. On a sudden a man in a mask appears in the antichamber; he threatens a domestic that he would blow his brains out if he opposed his passage—he enters the saloon; he calmly presents his musket, takes aim, the ball flies, and M. de Grelay falls dead, having had just time to exclaim, "Wretch, you have assassinated me!" The stupifying astonishment which possessed the gendarme and the woodkeeper gives the assassin time to escape.—Before they thought of pursuing him he was lost in the forest. Suspicion immediately fell upon Tulanne, who, with Madame de Grelay, were apprehended, and tried before the Court of Assizes at Paris. On the seventh day of the trial the jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty, upon which the President addressed them as follows:

"You are acquitted. God, who reads the bottom of our hearts, will one day unfold this horrid mystery. You are acquitted; but for 12 months have you experienced the agony and disgrace of a criminal accusation. The sword of justice has been suspended over your heads: this has been the fruit of your adulterous passion. Henceforward you will hold in horror such a connexion: you will appreciate the value of innocence and virtue. You have a terrible lesson. Let us hope that you, and all who have heard, will remember it as a proper admonition."

[The above trial is given at length in the London papers. It very much resembles the celebrated case of Fauldes, which was published some time ago.]

The Pee Dee is at this moment higher than it has been known to be for several years. Its effects will be deplorable. It carries desolation through all the low land plantations below this place, save only such few as are embanked. Many thousands of acres of young corn and cotton are destroyed; and by the time the waters recede, and the land becomes fit for cultivation, it will be too late to replant cotton, which crop on this river, it is feared, will be entirely lost. Corn can be replanted, and must be the principal river crop this year. Here is another impressive lesson on the subject of a river police for South-Carolina, to enforce the making and keeping up of embankments: millions are annually lost for the want of a succession of embankments between the rivers and low grounds, which, in most places, might be made for a less amount than the losses of a single year.—*Pee Dee Gazette, May 2.*

SALISBURY 8

TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1821.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Late arrivals from Europe furnish but little additional intelligence, to what had been received by previous ones; yet that little is not without its importance, or power to interest. In England, the popular tide in favor of the Queen seems to be fast subsiding. She has consented to receive the £50,000 voted her by Parliament for her support, and she appears to have given up the contest, as a hopeless one, for the restoration of her name to the liturgy. Advices from the continent are still of a decidedly war character, and there can be no doubt that hostilities have before this commenced between Austria and Naples. The Neapolitans appear to be enthusiastically determined to repel force by force, and to bare their breasts to the storm which is gathering over them. The wishes of every good man, of every lover of freedom, of every friend to national rights and independence, will be with them. There is strong hope, if they can prolong the contest (as we feel confident they can) for a little time, that they will find an ally in more than one nation on the continent, and perhaps in the British nation. Stranger things than this have happened within a few short years; and in this age of revolutions, and of events baffling all calculations, and setting at nought all experience, one may, without the imputation of extravagance, or folly, expect almost any thing.

The Allied Tyrants have issued a lengthy Declaration relative to the affairs of Naples, which is a full, and, we must do them the justice to say, an undisguised exposition of the infamous and detestable objects and views of the *Holy League*. The strength of their arguments to vindicate their interference in the internal affairs of other nations, lies only in the physical force which backs them: Their jesuitical sophistry, to justify the perjury of the superannuated Ferdinand, might have purchased for its authors, in the 12th or 13th century, a title to canonization; but it is too stale for these times. The Declaration will "damn to everlasting fame" this modern triumvirate, this *Holy Alliance* of despots against the libertics of the world. "The *inviolability*," say they, "of *all established rights*, the independence of all *legitimate* governments, the integrity of all their possessions, *these are the bases* from which their resolutions will never deviate!" And what did they say in 1816, when this famous *League* was formed? Why, with all the cant and sanctity of hypocrites, they declared (these are their own words) "the religion of God their Saviour to be the future guide and directory of their conduct in the administration of their respective governments;" and that this religion, "far from being solely applicable to private life, ought, on the contrary, directly to influence the resolutions of Princes, and to guide all their undertakings, as being the *only means* (what a wonderful change the minds of these *royal christians*, Francis, Frederick, and Alexander, have since undergone!) of giving stability to human institutions, and of remedying their imperfections!" Comment on such glaring, despicable hypocrisy, would be thrown away.

—

POSTSCRIPT.

IMPORTANT.....News has reached this country, by an arrival from Liverpool, of a severe engagement having taken place between the Austrians and Neapolitans, in which the former were defeated with considerable loss. We shall be able to give particulars in our next.

This, we trust, is but the precursor of more decisive victories, more glorious triumphs: that it is only the opening scene of a drama, which will close with the downfal of tyranny and legitimate hypocrisy in Europe, and the establishment of the rights of man on an immovable basis.

We have understood that GEO. KLUTTS, Esq. of Concord, (formerly a member of the Legislature,) will be a candidate for Congress at the ensuing election, to represent the district composing the counties of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Lincoln.

At the Superior Court, held for Iredell county, week before last, the trial of William Millshap, for the murder of his wife, (an account of which was given in our paper of the 27th March,) came on, when he was convicted, and condemned to be executed

---

A meeting of the inhabitants of Lincolnton was held on the 2d instant, for the purpose of consulting on the expediency of establishing a Female Academy in that place; the result of which was, that five trustees were appointed to superintend the affairs of the same, and two subscriptions issued, the one for erecting a building for an academy, and the other for subscribers to the same.—[COMMUNICATED.

The Hon. Gideon Barstow is elected member of Congress from Essex South District, Mass.—The Hon. Timothy Pickering was the opposing candidate.

OLIVER WOLCOTT is re-elected Governor, and JONATHAN INGERSOLL Lieutenant Governor, of the State of Connecticut, without opposition.

A GOOD REGULATION.

Upwards of two hundred gentlemen, of the city of New-York, have subscribed to an agreement, "disapproving of the custom which has so long prevailed," of giving wine at funerals; and they promise to discountenance and abolish it, in case of death in their own families, and in all others where their influence extends.

Census of Rowan.

We have been obligingly furnished with a schedule of the Census of this county, just completed, which is given in full below. The increase of our population is not so great as might have been expected, being, according to our calculation, only 5,762, for the last ten years, which is but a trifle over 25 per cent.

Census, for 1820.

	Town of Salisbury	Number in the Borough, exclusive of the Town	Total number in the Town and Borough of Salisbury	1st Battalion, Town and Borough of Salisbury exclusive	1st Battalion, Town and Borough of Salisbury inclusive	The Forks, or 3d Battalion	The Lexington side, or the 2d and 4th Battalions	Total number of Persons in Rowan county
White males under 10 years.	61	47	108	1099	1207	832	1755	3794
White males of 10 and under 16.	38	22	60	479	539	363	700	1602
White males between 16 and 18.	14	5	19	137	156	105	205	466
White males between 18 and 26, including heads of families.	79	17	96	474	570	315	707	1592
White males between 26 and 45, including heads of families.	63	21	89	571	660	411	790	1861
White males of 45 and upwards.	20	14	34	373	407	286	485	1178
White females under 10 years of age.	55	48	103	1107	1210	755	1673	3638
White females of 10 and under 16 years.	25	23	48	471	519	374	734	1627
White females of 16 and under 26, including heads of families.	46	14	60	631	691	443	935	2069
White females of 26 and under 45, including heads of families.	61	23	84	626	710	416	771	1897
White females of 45 and upwards.	29	13	42	365	407	365	459	1231
Foreigners not naturalized.	1	1	2	5	7	4	7	17
Number of persons engaged in agriculture.		151	151	2425	2576	1742	2952	7273
Number of persons engaged in commerce.	86		86	9	95	34	24	153
Number of persons engaged in manufactures.	9	114	123	50	173	93	89	355
Male slaves under 14 years.	65	42	107	520	627	368	340	1335
Male slaves of 14 and under 26 years.	30	24	54	303	357	176	178	711
Male slaves of 26 and under 45 years.	27	12	39	165	204	105	103	412
Male slaves of 45 and upwards.	27	13	40	96	136	67	87	299
Female slaves under 14 years.	68	29	97	482	579	303	327	1249
Female slaves of 14 and under 26 years.	44	28	72	221	293	217	208	718
Female slaves of 26 and under 45 years.	32	14	46	182	228	111	124	463
Female slaves of 45 and upwards.	6	16	22	76	98	48	57	203
Free colored males under 14 years.	2	1	3	14	17	11	17	45
Free colored males of 14 and under 26.	1	1	2	6	7	5	2	14
Free colored males of 26 and under 45.	2	2	4	2	6	3	2	11
Free colored males of 45 and upwards.				2	2	4	4	10
Free colored females under 10 years.	5	5	10	3	8	5	14	27
Free colored females of 10 and under 26.	1	1	2	3	4	3	5	14
Free colored females of 26 and under 45.	2	2	4	2	4	3	4	13
Free colored females of 45 and upwards.				3	3	1	1	5

Total number in 1820	27,305
Do. 1810	21,543
Increase in ten years	5,762

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Neuse Navigation Company, held in this city on the 24th inst. the hon. Henry Potter was elected President, and Joseph Gales, Theophilus Hunter, and Thomas Cobbs, Esqrs. Directors, for the present year. *Ral. Star.*

French crowns and 5 franc pieces are a legal tender by the laws of the United States, until the 29th of April, 1822, being continued as such by the act of March 3, 1821. There is no provision for the *parts* of these coins. The crowns, if weighing 11 pwts. and 17 grs. are rated at 110 cents; but, as in general, they are much worn, the banks take them only at 109 cents.—*Pet. In.*

NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

The St. Louis Enquirer, of March 24, triumphantly announces to its readers, that "Missouri has been admitted to her just rank in the confederacy, a member of that Union which every true American ardently hopes may be perpetual." It points out "the pitiable and mortifying predicament in which our late enemies are placed—for as there is no such clause in our constitution, (incompatible with the rights of citizens in other states,) *the Legislature can EASILY enough declare the fact.*"

ARBITRARY LAW.

The Legislature of Kentucky have passed a law prohibiting printers of newspapers from receiving more than $3 for the insertion of an order of Court, let it be long or short! This kind of legislation is the *worst kind of despotism.* A law might be passed, with equal propriety, declaring that no man should receive more than a dollar for a barrel of flour, or fifty cents for an acre of land. *Boston Gazette.*

A vast number of adventurers are bound to Florida, to make, or try to make their fortunes. Pensacola, it is supposed, will become the most important harbor on the coast, both for the sale and shipment of American produce. It is more convenient than New-Orleans, for a number of reasons; and is, at the same time, one of the most healthy situations on the Gulf of Mexico. Com. Rogers, it is surmised, will be made the naval commander on that station, to reside at Pensacola.—*ib.*

IMPROVEMENT OF SAVANNAH.

The astonishing rapidity, and we may add, magnificence, with which Savannah is rising from her ruins, appear, as if the *talisman* of the fabled *Aladdin*, had commissioned the *Genii* to extend the charm of immediate renovation over our city, rather than the effect of human industry, produced by the perseverance of our artisans. A daily, nay, an *hourly* improvement is perceptible in the creation and completion of our new and various structures. Upon the buildings nearly finished, both public and private, the proverbial spirit of emulative taste is conferring a degree of external elegance that will compete with many of greater magnitude. The foundations of some are suddenly starting upward in every street; others, half completed, are ascending with similar haste, and all tending to increase the reputation of our city. There is something peculiarly pleasurable in witnessing a revolution so remarkable; from a depopulated chaos of reeking desolation, to the growing prosperity of commercial enterprise, and the beauty of architectural refinement, so distant from anticipation, in its most sanguine form.—*Georgian.*

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Since it has become fashionable to scandalize our state, we must look around for consoling topics, which shall sustain us in something like content among ourselves. Nor need we to look far. We venture to enumerate some of them, at the risk of being deemed Pharisaical in our comparisons.

We rejoice that we live in a state, where no "alleviating law" ever defeated the administration of justice—where no mutinous spirit ever raised the standard of rebellion—where no facilities of divorce ever loosened the bands of society—where no sectarian spirit ever thwarted the path of philanthropy—where no false economy ever retarded the march of letters—where no state ambition ever shook the national fabric—where no conscientious scruples ever relaxed the sinews of patriotism—where no villanous sympathies ever gave life and vigor to pirates and murderers—where no bank speculations ever involved character in the mazes of fraud—where religion was never the stepping-stone of ambition nor corruption the means of power.

"Let the galled jade go wince,
Our withers are unwrung."

Charleston Courier.

From the New-Hampshire Sentinel.

Since the Congress of the Planets assembled, on Monday,* we have experienced nothing but cold N. E. (snow) storms, and N. W. piercing blasts. The proceedings of this august assembly have not officially transpired. *Georgium Sidus*, we learn, did not attend, but sent a messenger (the last comet) with his excuse, that being rather heavy moulded, and at this time in a remote part of his very extensive dominions, which, by his coronation oath, he is obliged to visit once in about 83 years, and finding that it would be a journey of at least 60 years, he was obliged to forego the pleasure; sending salutation, health, &c. Some other legitimate members of the family were *necessarily* absent. *Jupiter*, very properly, presided, attended by his Satellites.

The Congress broke up on Thursday; and one of our best Almanac makers predicts "that some rare and wonderful occurrences *may* take place among the empires, kingdoms, and republics, of the earth." So look out, readers, for great news.

*Alluding to the extraordinary conjunction of six planets in one sign of the Zodiac.

RECIPE FOR THE USE OF THE SKULLCAP.

Once more we republish this recipe, and must beg of all those who feel a wish to preserve it, to cut it out of the paper, and place it somewhere that they may easily find it if necessary. Notwithstanding it has already appeared more than once in this paper, applications are almost daily made to me from various parts of the United States for it in manuscript, until it has become quite burdensome to comply with the multiplied requests.

Take the dried plant as much as will make a decoction of about the strength of common breakfast tea, pour boiling water on it and let it stand some time: take of this tea a half a pint, on an empty stomach three times a day, that is, morning, noon, and night; every third day omit the tea altogether, and instead thereof, take a teaspoon-full of pulverised brimstone in the same manner, once before breakfast, and again before dinner. Abstain altogether from all kinds of spirits, diet as for the small-pox, and be careful not to wet the feet, nor expose yourself to take cold. Pursue this course, in cases of the bite of a dog, for 40 days. In cases of *tetanus*, or lock-jaw, and other spasmodic affections, the dose must be more or less strong, and exhibited more or less frequently, according to the nature of the case and the advice of some respectable physician. *(N. Y. Eve. Post.*

PENALTIES OF FLIRTATION.

Two verdicts have recently been given for breach of promise of marriage, one in New-Jersey of 500 dollars, and the other in Poughkeepsie of 800 dollars; and to our mortification, we have to announce that the delinquents, in both cases, were of the male sex. If the late frequent occurrence of these cases proves the fickleness of the gentlemen, they may in return claim the merit of not enforcing the penalties of coquetry against the inconstant fair. Perhaps the ladies are not aware that they may incur the same premunire as ourselves, and are not at liberty to break hearts and disappoint dreams of golden felicity with impunity. Let them, therefore, take warning by the examples before them, lest some rejected swain, with as little delicacy as the fair plaintiffs in the above cases, *unveil the* mysteries of courtship before a court of justice, and reap some solid consolation for the loss of a frail heart or anticipated wealth.—*N. Y. Amer.*

Salisbury Academy.

THE semi-annual EXAMINATION of the pupils of this institution will commence on the 5th of June, and close on the 8th. Parents and guardians are respectfully invited to attend. The next session begins on the first Monday in July next. By order.

May 11, 1821. T. L. COWAN, *Sec'y.*

For Sale,

THE well known stand in Lexington, N. C. known by the name of the *SWAN TAVERN*, with one and a half Town Lots, with good Stables, a Kitchen, and all necessary Out-Houses. The Dwelling-house is roomy, and well furnished with furniture, which may be had by the purchaser.

Also, 130 acres of good LAND, joining town. The plantation is in a high state of cultivation. I will make the payments easy, as times are *hard.* For terms, apply to the subscriber in Lexington.

MICHAEL BEARD.

May 7th, 1821. 10w49

Committed to Jail,

IN Montgomery county, North-Carolina, on the 18th of April, a NEGRO fellow, who says he belongs to Jacob Hyles of Lincoln county, N. C. Said negro is of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, about 30 or 35 years of age, and says his name is TOM. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges, and take away his property, otherwise the law will be strictly attended to. P. KIRK, *Sheriff.*

April 29, 1821. 4w49

A Runaway Negro

WAS taken up and committed to the jail of Lincoln county, on the 9th of April last. He says his name is EDMOND. He is about 25 or 30 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complected, has a scar on his left foot, says he is a carpenter by trade, and says he belongs to Robert D. Wade, in Person county. Any person claiming said negro, is requested to come and prove property, pay charges, &c.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN, *Jailor.*

Lincolnton, N. C. May 5, 1821. 3w49

Catawba Navigation Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Directors of the Catawba Navigation Company have required the payment of the third instalment, of Ten Dollars, upon each and every share subscribed, to be made to the Treasurer of the Company, or to such agent as he shall appoint to receive the same. The shares of subscribers, failing to make such payment, will be sold at Auction, in the town of Lincolnton, on the 18th day of June next; and if the stock should not sell for the amount due, with interest from the time it was called for, and expenses of sale, the stockholders will be immediately proceeded against for the balance, according to the terms of the charter.

By order of the Board,

ISAAC T. AVERY, *President.*

May 8, 1821.——6w48

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Lincoln county, seven miles above Lincolnton, on the South Fork, on the 3d instant, a Negro man named TOM.—Tom is 35 years of age, five feet eight inches high, pretty active, yellow complexion, and large white eyes.—Any person securing him in any jail, or bringing him to me, will be reasonably rewarded.

April 14, 1821.——3w2p JACOB HOYLE

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

FRIENDSHIP A LA MODE.

When shined upon, by fortune's smile,
I could not walk a half a mile,
Without a friendly greeting;
But now, when fortune frowns on me,
I travel on in poverty,
Without one friendly meeting.

All eager then my hand to take,
And shake and squeeze, and squeeze and shake,
With "how d'ye do?" "good morrow;"
But now, they pass with askance eye,
With nod, nor smile, they pass me by
And leave me with my sorrow.

"My friend" 's a word of common place,
Like smiles upon a coquette's face,
Used but to deceive us;
Or like the song that echo sings,
An empty sound, from whence it springs—
It reaches but to leave us.

Had I a fortune, as ere while,
Whene'r such *friends* as these did smile,
I'd draw my purse-strings tighter;
And every shake or squeeze they gave,
I'd closer draw the strings to save
My purse from growing *lighter*.

Whene'r a man with flatt'ring praise
Great stress upon my actions lays,
Or says that I am witty;
My form genteel, my person strait,
And "easy manners," "easy gait,"
I do his weakness pity.

Whene'r a service I've received,
(Some trifling debt, or want relieved,)
I'm heartily most grateful;
But when 'tis babbled to the crowd,
And blazon'd forth with trumpet loud,
The deed becomes most hateful.

And if I meet a stranger here,
Who *says* he'll be a friend sincere,
I'm tempted much to doubt him;
And if he takes me round the neck,
I'm then confirm'd there's not a speck
Of sincerity about him.

And fawning fondness, too, is such,
That one had need of friendship much,
To keep disgust from blasting
The tender bud, ere it shall blow,
And into ripen'd friendship grow,
Or acquaintance made it lasting. PYTHIAS.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

FROM AN ENGLISH MAGAZINE.

CHARLES II.

The licentiousness and thoughtlessness of Charles II. has become proverbial; and his good nature, which qualifies these, but ill atones for his ingratitude to those who suffered forfeiture in his cause. When he remained in Scotland, suffering the rebuke and censure of austere presbyterianism, before the battle of Worcester, his chief confidant and associate was the laird of Cockpen, called by the nicknaming manners of those times, "Blythe Cockpen." He followed Charles to the Hague, and by his skill in playing Scotch tunes, and by his sagacity and wit, much delighted his merry monarch. Charles's favorite tune was. "*Brose and Butter*." It was played to him when he went to bed, and he was awakened in the morning by it. At the restoration, however, Blythe Cockpen was forgotten, and he wandered among the lanes, which he once owned in Scotland, poor and unbefriended. He wrote to court, but his letters were never presented, or were not regarded. Wearied and incensed, he travelled to London, and placed himself in all public places thinking that the eye of majesty might reach him. But he was never noticed, and his mean garb did not suit the rich, laced, and embroidered doublets of court; so he was insulted, and pushed from the king's presence. At length, he attempted by cunning what he could not accomplish by plain dealing. He ingratiated himself with the king's organist, who was so enraptured with Cockpen's wit and powers of music, that he consented to his request of playing on the organ before the king, at divine service. He accordingly played with exquisite skill, yet never attracted his majesty's eye. But at the the close of the service, instead of playing the common tune used, he played up "Brose and Butter," with all its energy, and characteristic merriment! In a moment, the astonished organist was ordered into the king's presence. "My liege, it was not me, it was not me!" he cried, and dropped upon his knees. "You," cried his majesty, in a delirium of rapture, "you could never play it in your life—Where's the man? Let me see him!" Cockpen presented himself on his knee. "Ah, Cockpen, is that you—Lord, man, I was like to dance coming out of the church!" "I once danced too," said Cockpen, "but that was when I had land of my own to dance on." "Come with me," said Charles, taking him by the hand, "you shall dance to Brose and Butter on your own lands again, to the tenth generation!" And he was as good as his word.

RUINS OF POMPEII.

The streets of the city of Pompeii are said to be daily disencumbered. Mr. Williams, a late traveller, states that he entered by the Appian Way through a narrow street of small tombs, beautifully executed, with the names of the diseased plain and legible. At the gate was a sentry-box, in which the skeleton of a soldier was found with a lamp in his hand. The streets are lined with public buildings, the painted decorations of which are fresh and entire. There were several tradesmen's shops also discovered, such as a baker's, an oil man's, an ironmonger's, a wine shop, with money in the till, and a surgeon's shop, with chirurgical instruments. Also a great theatre, temple of justice, and ampitheatre, 220 feet long, various temples, a barrack for soldiers, the columns of which are scribbled with their names and jests, and stocks for prisoners, in one of which a skeleton was likewise discovered. The principal streets are about 16 feet wide; the subordinate ones from 6 to 10 feet.

WOMAN.

"Sweet, tender sex! with snares emcompassed round,
On others hang thy comforts and thy rest." HOGG.

Nature has made woman weak, that she might receive with gratitude the protection of man. Yet how often is this appointment perverted! How often does her protector become her oppressor! Even custom seems leagued against her. Born with the tenderest feelings, her whole life is commonly a struggle to suppress them. Placed in the most favourable circumstances, her choice is confined to a few objects; and unless where singularly fortunate, her fondest partialities are only a modification of gratitude. She may reject, but cannot invite: may tell what would make her wretched, but dare not even whisper what would make her happy; and, in a word, excercises merely a negative upon the most important event of her life. Man has leisure to look around him, and may marry at any age, with almost equal advantage, but woman must improve the fleeting moment, and determine quickly, at the hazard of determining rashly. The spring-time of her beauty will not last; its wane will be the signal for the flight of her lovers; and if the present opportunity is neglected, she may be left to experience the only species of misfortune for which the world evinces no sympathy. How cruel, then, to increase the misery of her natural dependence! How ungenerous to add treachery to strength, and deceive or disappoint those whose highest ambition is our favour, and whose only safety is our honesty!

FRIENDSHIP.

No man needs a friend, so much as he who is under the slavery of a domineering passion. A friend is like Time, the master of us all, or like boundless Space. He removes us to a due distance from the object, which we see falsely aud distorted only because we are too near to it. He makes us view it in the light, in which the generation yet unborn shall view it. The mere communication and common discussion with a sober and healthful mind, of what sovereign power are they! Silence and sequestered thought have a magic charm, sometimes for good, often for harm. The dreams of the poet, while yet they lie "in sacred secundine asleep," ere yet the power of the master has

Turned them to shapes, and given to airy nothing
A local habitation, and a name,

perhaps cannot be communicated without the danger to perish. There are certain holy and mind-exalted conceptions of the solitary wanderer, that will not bear the touch of a second individual. But all that is disease in the soul, is, by this gentle exposure, put in a train of cure.

ON THE FUTILITY OF PERSONAL CHARMS, WITHOUT MENTAL BEAUTY.

How often do we see *handsome idiots* complimented and caressed by men from whom better things might be expected; while the most accomplished woman in the same company is overlooked, if destitute of personal charms. There is in beauty a magic which certainly does enchant for a time, the generality of beholders; but this will by no means excuse the injustice of neglecting merit in those who want this advantage. Let it be remembered, however, that the triumph of their rivals is short and fleeting: the spell on which it is founded, is soon broken.—Men, at least of any judgment, are seldom long in recovering their senses. The admiration raised by "a set of features, or the tincture of the skin," is often, by the witlessness of its possessor, thrown down in an instant:—the witchcraft of a fair outside is always dispelled by familiarity. Nothing can detain affection, or fix esteem but that kind of beauty which is concentrated in mind. The least degree of understanding will be disgusted at petulance, caprice, or nonsense, even in the fairest form. External allurements are continually losing; internal attractions are continually gaining. A beautiful character is "as the morning light, that shineth more and more until the perfect day."

The power of a face to please, or indeed displease, is diminished every time it is seen. When passion does not predominate, and passion cannot predominate always, the *soul* will seek a *soul;* it will refuse to be satisfied with any thing else:—If it find none, in vain shall the brightest eye sparkle,—in vain shall the softest smile entice:—But if a *mind* appear, it is recognized, admired and embraced; even though the eye should possess no lustre, and smiles should at the moment be banished by sorrow!

As a Knight of Malta, who was ambassador from France to the Pope, was one day walking with the Venetian ambassador in the square before the beautiful church of the Jesu, at Rome, (where, it seems, there is always air, even in the hottest day of summer,) he said to him, "What an odd thing it is that there should be always something of a breeze here! Can your excellency account for it?" "Perfectly well," replied the Venetian, "upon a tradition that has been long current in this city. The Devil and the Wind were one day walking together in the streets of Rome; coming to the——College in this place, the Devil said to the Wind, pray be so good as to stay here a minute or two; I have a word to say to these good fathers within.—The Devil, as the story goes, never returned to his companion, who has been ever since waiting for him at the door."

Moral and Religious.

MISSION AT BURMAH.

The American missionaries at Rangoon, in the Burman empire, fromqthe unfriendly disposition manifested by the governor of that place towards those who manifested a desire to inquire into the truth of the christian religion, (which caused them all to desert the missionaries,) found it necessary either to remain inactive at their station, quit the country, or make an attempt to gain the favour of the Emperor, and his permission to propagate their religion among his subjects. They chose the latter; and for this purpose left Rangoon, and proceeded to New-Ava, or Ahmarapoor the capital, about 350 miles from Rangoon. They arrived there in safety; and after going through the various formalities of eastern etiquette, were introduced to the "*golden face*," to whom they presented the following petition:

"The American teachers stand to receive a favour from the royal supporter of religion, and the lord of land and water. Hearing of the great power of your majesty, and of the settled state of the royal country, we arrived at Rangoon, the royal landing place. Afterwards we requested the governor of the city, that we might ascend and see the golden face; thus have we arrived at the golden feet. In the great country of America, we are teachers, preaching the numerous things that proceed from the sacred books. In them it is taught that if a teacher crosses over to another country, travels about in it, preaches, and establishes the religion, great profit will ensue, i. e. both teacher and disciple will be delivered from the miseries of hell, and, eventually will enjoy the happiness of an eternal heaven, where is neither old age or death.—They therefore petition, first, that they may find protection in the royal power, and obtain permission to preach the religion in the royal kingdom: and, second, that those who are favourably disposed to the religion, and wish to listen and worship, whether Burmans or foreigners, may remain without difficulty.—On these accounts we stand to receive your permission, royal supporter of religion, and lord of land and water."

The Emperor read it through very deliberately, without saying a word. A tract was then handed to him, containing the fundamental principles of true religion, such as there is one eternal God, &c.; he read the beginning of it, and then dashed it to the ground, with something like disdain. An attempt was then made to conciliate him, by presenting the present intended for him, which was the Bible, in six volumes, covered with gold leaf, in the Burman style, and each volume enclosed in a rich wrapper; but he told them he had no use for their sacred books, and ordered them to be taken away. The missionaries consequently left Ava and returned to Rangoon.

They thus describe the entrance of his majesty into the hall where they, in company with his ministers of state, were in waiting: "He came forward unattended—in solitary grandeur—exhibiting the proud gait and majesty of an eastern monarch. His dress was rich, but not distinctive; and he carried in his hand the gold sheathed sword, which seems to have taken the place of the sceptre of ancient times. But it was his high aspect and commanding eye, that chiefly riveted our attention. He strode on. Every head, except ours, was now in the dust."

This Emperor publicly patronizes the religion of Boodh, which teaches men to pant after annihilation as the supreme good. He allows foreigners, residing in his dominions, to worship after the precepts of their religion; but forbids their making proselytes.

SELECTIONS.

THE SCRIPTURES.

"I will confess to you," says Rousseau, "that the majesty of the scriptures strikes me with admiration, as the purity of the gosple hath its influence on my heart: Peruse the works of our philosophers, with all their pomp of diction: how mean, how contemptible are they, compared with the scriptures! Is it possible that a book, at once so simple and sublime should be merely the work of man? Is it possible that the sacred personage, whose history it contains, should be himself a mere man? Do we find that he assumed the tone of an enthusiast or ambitious sectary?—What sweetness, what purity, in his manners! what an affecting gracefulness in his delivery! what sublimity in his maxims! what profound wisdom in his discourses! what presence of mind in his replies!—how great the command over his passions! Where is the man, where the philosopher, who could so live and so die, without weakness and without ostentation?—When Plato described his imaginary good man, with all the shame of guilt, yet meriting the highest rewards of virtue, he described exactly the character of Jesus Christ: The resemblance was so striking, that all the christian fathers perceived it."

FROM THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE PATRIOT.

MORAL INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIANITY.

"Few men suspect, perhaps no man comprehends, the extent of the support given by religion to every virtue. No man perhaps is aware, how much our moral and social sentiments are fed from this fountain; how powerless conscience would become without the belief of a God; how palsied would be human benevolence were there not the sense of a higher benevolence to quicken and sustain it; how suddenly the whole social fabric would quake, and with what a fearful crash it would sink into hopeless ruins, were the ideas of a Supreme Being, of accountableness, and of a future life, to be utterly erased from every mind. Once let men thoroughly believe that they are the work and sport of chance; that no superior intelligence concerns itself in human affairs; that all their improvements perish forever at death; that the weak have no guardian, and the poor no avenger; that there is no recompense for sacrifices to uprightness and public good; that an oath is unheard in Heaven; that secret crimes have no witness but the perpetrator; that human existence has no purpose, and human virtue no unfailing friend; that this brief life is every thing to us, and death is total, everlasting extinction; once let men *thoroughly* abandon religion, and who can conceive or describe the extent of the desolation which would follow? We hope perhaps that human laws and natural sympathy would hold society together. As reasonably might we believe that were the sun quenched in the heavens, *our* torches could illuminate, and *our* fires quicken and fertilize the creation.—What is there in human nature to awaken respect and tenderness, if man is the unprotected insect of the day? And what is he more if Atheism be true? Erase all thoughts and fear of GOD from a community, and selfishness and sensuality will absorb the whole man. Appetite, knowing no restraint, and poverty and suffering having no solace or hope, would trample in scorn on the restraints of human laws. Virtue, duty, and principle, would be mocked and spurned as unmeaning sounds. A sordid self-interest would supplant every other feeling, and man would become in fact, what the theory of atheism declares him to be, a companion for brutes."